PENSION POINTERS.

Inquiries Answered and Suggestions Made.

Darlington .- The following is an act of Congress, approved April 14, 1890; "Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to issue certificates of discharge or orders of acceptance of resignation, upon application and proof of identity, in the true name of such persons as enlisted or served under assumed names, while minors or otherwise, in the army and navy during the war of the rebellion, and were honorably discharged therefrom. Applications for said certificates of discharge or amended orders of resignation may be made by or on behalf of persous entitled to them; but no such certificate or order shall be issued where a name was assumed to cover a crime or to avoid its consequence." It is not necessary to the prosecution of a pension claim that the records of the War Department or the Navy Department be amended to show the true name of a soldier or garlor. The Pension Bureau will receive and consider evidence submitted to show that the claimant is the person who served under the name shown on the official records.

1). P. D., Newburyport, Mass.-A pensioner cannot legally draw his pension without having his pension certificate, unless he has a permit from the Commissioner of Pensions, If your certificate has been lost or mislaid, you should communicate with the Commissioner of Pensions, who, upon proper application, will supply you with a duplicate,

J. R. G., Marion, Ind .- If you are pensioned under the general law for the wound for which you are receiving only \$6 per month, and which you incurred at a time covered by your muster as Second Lieutenant, it is quite possible that you are entitled to have your pension rerated on the basis of \$15, which is the "total" rate for Second Lieutenant.

J. H. P., Bertrand, Tex.-All evidence filed by a pension claimant in the Pension Bureau is kept together, and, so far as needful, is referred to in the adjustment of all subsequent claims filed by him or by his heirs. When a pension claimant shows to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Pensions that he is physically unable to travel to the nearest Board of Examining Surgeons, an order will be issued for his examination at his home.

H. L., National Military Home, Ohio, - A mistake of the types in the issue of June 24 made the date of the joint resolution referred to read "Feb. 24, 1862," instead of Feb. 24, 1864, which is the correct date. The quotation should read "that masmuch as persons enlisted in the naval service receive prize money, persons so enlisting shall not be entitled to receive any bonaty upon their culistment,"

W. H. H. C., Burlington, Wash .- It ought not to be necessary for you to be examined again by a Board of Examining Surgeons to determine your title to a regating of your invalid sion under the act of June 27, 1890, and to the commencement of the same from the date of Living of your first application under the act.

N. J., Farmville, Va .- It is not true that "an old soldier living in any State that went out of the Union cannot get his pension." Under the pension laws it does not matter where the claimant lives, if he furnishes the proofs necessary to establish his claim; his title depends upon his proofs and not upon his place of resi-

H. L. B., Hudson, Ind .- If the soldier's death was due to his service, the widow, even though now remarried, is entitled to pension as widow under the general law from the date of the soldier's death up to the date of her remarriage; provided, of course, she has not already received such pension. The children of the soldier who were under 16 at the date of the widow's remarriage may now, even though over 16, obtain pension under the general law (the soldier's death being due to his service) from the date of the widow's remarriage until they become 16. To be entitled under the pension act of June 27, 1890, the children must be under 16 at the date of filing of application. The children's pension under this act, as well as under the general law, would terminate as they arrive at the age of 16.

E. C. D., Bradford, Pa .- The common law rule as to presumption of death, or the various modifications of the rule as they exist in several States, obtain recognition in the Pension Bureau in the administration of the pension laws. Positive proof of the death of a former husband or wife of a pension claimant is not always essential.

E. S. D., Cleveland, Tenn,-A rejected pension case may be appealed by an attorney without any technical signature or deposition of the claimant; but the attorney must be recognized by the Pension Bureau as attorney in the case, or the appeal will not be considered. H. C. P., Bangor, Me,-If the soldier's death

was not due to his service the widow is entitled to pension, if at all, only under the act of June 27, 1890. To perfect title under this she is without adequate means of support other than the proceeds of her own labor and the contributions of others not legally bound for her support. If an injury in a railroad accident during service was incurred under circumstances which would be regarded as in line of duty, there should be no difficulty in ob taining pension therefor under the general law, if the facts are sufficiently established by competent testimony and a pensionable degree of disability is shown to exist.

E. I., Limerick, Me.-The "equalization bounty law," which was vetoed by Gen, Grant while President, was not passed over his veto. and hence failed to become a law. M. S. R., South Framingham, Mass.-If you

wish, the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., will furnish you free a blank form on which to make application for rerating. It might be well for you to consult a competent attorney, whose services will cost you nothing unless successful. As a general rule, rejected claims for increase on pensioned disability cannot be reopened after three months. Evidence to reopen should be filed with the Commissioner of Pensions. G. C. R., Marshallville, O.-The following is

from the pension appropriation act of July 18. 1894: "Provided. That the report of such Examining Surgeons when filed in the Pension Office shall be open to the examination and in- | Dict.) spection of the claimant or his attorney, under such reasonable rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide." A widow's pension terminated by remarriage is not revived by the death of the second husband, but the widow may prosecute a claim and receive pension under a new title arising out of her secshand's service and death.

J. A. M., Potosi, Mo .- You can obtain full information from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C. It would appear that, having already homesteaded 160 acres, you are not entitled to additional homestend.

A. W., Galion, O .- To be entitled to the \$30 rate it must be shown by the evidence of persons acquainted with the facts that you are so disabled in consequence of disability shown to | 10. Calves. (Stand.) 11. A letter. be of service origin as to incapacitate you "for performing any manual labor," however light. If the increase is granted on your pensioned disabilities, it will date from the favorable medical examination; if the additional disabilities for which you are not now pensioned are included, the increase should date from the filing of the application. If your claim includes the additional disabilities you mention you need not file a new application to have the case reopened. If your claim is only as to your pensioned disabilities, it may within three months after rejection be appealed, or additional testimony filed; after three months a new application will be required. In filing a new application a new attorney could be

appointed, L. N., Brant, N. Y .- The act of June 27. 1890, section 2, reads, "99 days or more"; section 3, relating to widows and children, reads the same. The law has not been amended, In the case of the widow, we think that it would avail nothing for the physician to undertake to change the death certificate. His affi-dayit filed in the case, showing the exact facts with Puzzledom of to-day, K. T. Did, Damon, in the matter as they appear to him, ought to have all the weight that any amended death certificate would have. If it appears that the | sent us a dozen Q squares, two of which appear facts in the case have been as fully shown as is | above. Phil writes that Rokeby's seven, dedicated possible, it might be well to have it appealed to the Secretary of the Interior. Autorneys do not often make oral arguments in support of a usually presented in writing.

filed before you applied under the act of June 27, 1890, was rejected by the granting of your elaim under the act of 1890. There is no need of your going back to your old-law pension to 7-1-'97.

—all the puzziers seem to be "getting invited."

R. O. Chester.

get an increase. If you were getting \$12, the highest rate allowable under the act of 1890, it would be necessary for you to go back to your old-law pension to get a higher rate above \$12. A simple application for increase will probably obtain for you the rating to which you are entitled, and will take you back to the old law if you are entitled to more than \$12 per month. T. I. F., Laura, Ga.-When a pension applicant is dependent for his support on others not legally bound for his support, and is unable to earn a support for himself, his case can be made special in the Pension Bureau upon the filing of the evidence of persons acquainted with the facts, together with a request that the

case be made special. J. T., National Military Home, Va .- Under the circumstances you mention, the new attorney must have duly executed articles of agreement from the claimant if he desires a fee of more than \$10 on the allowance of the claim. In his 'acceptance" of the articles of agreement the The Fourth of July, and Some Facts as attorney is not obliged to mention the amount of fee agreed upon, that being shown by the portion subscribed to by the claimant. He is expected to pay only for the proper execution of his "acceptance," and not for the claimant's part of the agreement. It is not necessary, nor is it required, that the attorney's "acceptance" and the claimant's part of the agreement be executed before the same officer or on the same

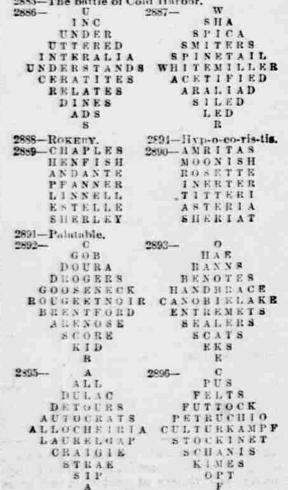
J. B., Lake City, Iowa .- A "Yeoman" is a petty officer in the naval service, who has charge of certain stores on shipboard. Mrs. F. E. C., Lyndonville, Vt. - The following is from section 3 of the act of June 27, 1890: of said child, or during the period of such disability, and this proviso shall apply to all pen- thee." sions heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted under this or any former statute, and such pensions shall commence from the date of application therefor after the passage of this act." * * * It is held that unless pensioned previous to becoming 16, such child must be under 16 at the date of the filing of

J. E. S., Davidson, Ore.-It is now held that a pension application filed by or on behalf of a minor child is valid, even though a guardian was not actually appointed until a subsequent date, and pension, if granted, should commence from the date of filing such application.

A. W. H., Liberal, Mo .- The intent of the pension laws is that the \$2 per month additional allowed widows for each child under 16 should be applied to the support of such child or children. In the case you refer to it would probably be well to bring the facts to the attention of the Commissioner of Pensions,

MYSTERY.

ANSWERS TO NO. 288 - APRIL 15, 1897. 2885-The battle of Cold Harbor. INC



Authors of word-forms: Beech Nut (2), Rokeby (2), Mentor, Primrose, Rex Ford (2).

NEW PUZZLES.-NO. 299. NO. 2989-ANAGRAM. G-Garrison, loyal, correct E. P. L. sender. -Jamaica, Pittsburg, Pa.

NOS. 2990-91-SQUARES. 1. Town of France, in Lower Pyrenees. (Wore.) 2. P. O., Hancock County, Me. 3, Goads. 4. P.O., Warren County, Va. 5. Sarewdest. 6. Men or beasts of gigantic size. 7. Of the fifth degree or

(To Rokeby.) 1. Town, France, in Two Sevres. (Wore.) 2. Town of Saxony, 3, From within. (Stand,) 4. A species of felcon or kite of the genus Circus. act it neust be shown that she was married to (Unab.) 5, Tonic spasm. 6. Bears. 7. A bine-bire provious to the date of the act, and that flowered lifeceous plant of northwestern America.

-PHIL DOWN, Brooklyn, N. Y. NO. 2992-94-DECAPITATIONS.

He completed a ship-a robber of the sea-And in its hold now TWo fish disport free.

His ALL was poor, and from his native PRIME

The judge came who convicted him of crime. To TOTAL he confessed, who stooped to hear Him Two a tale of crime, with face severe.

They gently polled his pate and set him free, To rove again, committing crimes at sea.

-H. Eve, Sait Lake City, Utah.

NOS. 2995-96-PENTAGONS. (To Belle Stockvis.)

1. A letter. 2. Yellow other. (Stand.) 2. A vessel of clay. 4. Bespangled. 5. In Gothic vaulting, any rib which does not spring from the impost and is not a ridge rib. 6. A layer-over, (Stand.) 7. Nerved. 8. A small interval. 9. Breast. (Stand.) -BEECH NUT, Newburg, N. Y. 1. A letter. 2. A respectful uncovering of the head. 3. A white crystalline nitrogenous sub-stance. 4. A former gold coin of Germany. 5. A plant with a tall flowering stem. 6. A poculiar ronge adz, used in prohistoric Europe, 7, Optical effects, sometimes seen on the ocean. S. New or supplemental constitution. 9. A data, * (Encyc. -L. M. N. TERRY, Baltimore, Md.

> NO. 2997-CHARADE. The name of PEIMAL we appoint To the tenon of a doverall joint. The FINAL will bestow its name On a counter in a certain game,

While TOTAL never can rejoice At being stid the saliors' choice, -MAUDE, St. Joseph, Mo.

NOS, 2998-99-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2, Precedence. 3. One who cares for, 4. Gatchouses. (S.and.) 5. Sycophantic. 6. Fawning for food or favors. 7. Had-tones. 8. A hydrocarbon oil obfained by the distillation of resin. 9. A member of a race supposed to have settied in Sicily in the 11th century, B. C. (Stand.)

I. A letter, 2. A town of France, in Loir-et-Cher. 3. The binevolent spirits of the dead. 4. Names given by some tribes of American Indians to great spirits. 5, Persons who make a business of taking care of people's hands, especially their nails, 6, Of or pertaining to the kidneys and heart, (Sinud.) 7. Replying. 8. A contrivance, as in a pianoforte, to desden vibrations. 9. A large net, 10. To idle along, 11. A letter, -PRIMEOSE, Baltimore, Md.

NO. 3000-CHARADE. O, not because of FIRST bestowed Is LAST called blest, But that LAST some makes rich for us

All of the rest, And fits the heart, and mind, and soul, To keep, enjoy, and honor WHOLE, -JOHN JAINE, Chicago, Ill.

CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS, The Poser, a puzzler of the 70's, paid Washington relies of his early days in the ranks. He is an enthusiastic worker, and his Eastern trip is certain Guidon, E. L. Wood, Alumnus, Lucile, Siegfried, and the undersigned were among those who enjoyed the l'ittsburger's visit.-Phil Down has to him, "stirred him up again."- Jamaica con tributes a rather seasonable anagram which his follow-townsman should appreciate, Out in Smoketown McAlinney is known as "Jaymakepension case. Whatever there is to be said is hay." - Frank Lynn has again joined our corps, and work from California may, we hope, be F. C., Deford, Mich.-Your increase claim pientiful from now on .- Corresponding Secretary L'Allegro has sent out invitations to the Convention of the E. P. L. Three errors are prominent in the invitation, but one thing is in its favor



OUR NATION'S NATAL DAY.

Flag-making.

July 4, 1897, is the 123d celebration of Independence Day, the day that the old Liberty bell rang out in Philadelphia, "proclaiming liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." Since then liberty and independence have, indeed, gone marching on, sometimes through the valleys of humiliation and shadows of defeat, sometimes through seas of blood and

This march of liberty and independence is the marvel of the world; it is the march of justice, the march of right. The men who took up arms against the flag, a little more than three decades ago, are vowing their etersaue, idiotic, or otherwise permanently help- nal allegiance to it now. Of Old Glory we may less, the pension shall continue during the life | say, as it was said of the righteons man of old: "He maketh even thine enemies to praise

The east, where Night's curtains hung fold over Oh, they looked, and behold! The morning light broke o'er Columbia's hillst

Then the stars, looking down, saw the dun clouds Roll up from earth's face,
And heard the dull booming of cannon and rattle
Of muskerry sounding thro' space,
And the harsh clash of arms and loud voices of

Intermingling, and then— What was it that gleamed through the mist and the haze
That obscured land and sea? Oh, was it a vision that met their rapt gaze, Floating out full and free? Men had gemmed a blue union with radiant stars,

And had prisoned the bars Of rich rose-light that glows through the great eastern gate Where the mists of morn wait; They had blent the warm crimson with lilies s white, And then, in the midst of war's clangor and strife, All aglow with the splendor of Hope's glorious The flag of Columbia blushed into life.

Then the morning stars sang, Till the wide heavens rang With their jubilant songs as they welcomed the Of the brave and the free, which embodies the That the patriots marked out for the new risen To follow-the pledge of its future high station:

Hearken, oh, hearken! Ye citizens of earth, To the strains of music that downward flow From the high-arched skies to the earth below, All hail the new creation, The flag of Freedom's Nation, Heralds, proclaim its birth In songs of exultation, Peace is writ on its face, Courage there has a place,



HON, PETER H. WENDOVER.

A great deal has been said as to the history of the first flag and Washington's connection with the same, but no mention has been made thus far in these columns of Peter H. Wendover, of New York, who designed the present flag and drafted the bill which was adopted. It will be remembered that the first flag had 13 stripes and 13 stars, and that the stars in the blue field were placed in a circular shape, being 13 in number. This is the flag which was used from June 14, 1777, to May 1, 1795, and was known as Washington's flag. May 1, 1795, was the date when the flag was

changed to 15 stripes and 15 stars, in order to represent the two new States which had been added to the original 13. This is the flag which was used in the war of 1812, and which Francis Scott Key saw floating from Fort Mellenry, when he wrote "The Star-spangled Banner." It was known as the Bradley flag. As new States were added they also clamored for representation as a part of the Stars and

Stripes. But as there was no room for them without destroying all harmony and proportion of the National emblem and making of it a movable ensign, it was proposed by Hon. Peter H. Wendover to return to the original 13 stripes and place a star in the field for every State in the Union, or that might enter the Union. This bill, which became a law June 4, 1818, read as |

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted that from and after the 4th of July next the flag of the United States be 13 horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union have 20 stars, white in a blue field."

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that on the admission of every new State into the Union one star may be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the Fourth of July next succeeding each admission."

This flag is known as the Wendover flag, the flag which our brave Union boys christened Old Glory in the great conflict of 1861-'65, An account has been given the Loyal Home Workers of the woman who made the first flag, and a picture of her house as it now stands in Philadelphia has been printed. Herewith is given a picture of Mrs. Betsy Ross herself, in the costume of the Colonial period, the same costume which is seen in pictures of Martha Washington, and which, in its sweetness and

simplicity, would even now be a fitting costume for the daughters of a Republic. It is known that Martha Washington, before the Revolution, were the rich costumes of the court of King George, but that after the Revo- | ing session will be devoted to business, the lution, and when the country became a Repubthat in a Democracy where all classes are on the citizens, in which the L.H.W. will partician equality before the law a simple style of pate. dress should prevail. That George Washington shared in this opinion is shown in the fact that | think Reunion and talk Reunion, with a view

at his home in Mount Vernon. Mrs. Ross, who made the first flag for a committee consisting of Gen. Washington, Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, and | Headquarters Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.: George Ross, her uncle, was then a pretty young woman of 25. She it was who changed Mr. Charles Randall was here, and has accepted single snip of her scissors, showing her fine sense of artistic proportions. She had an eye to business as well, having made the Government flags for 60 years thereafter. She was three times married, and died in 1836, at the

age of 84, at her home in Philadelphia. THE BIRTH OF THE FLAG. By Olla Bell Hotham. (Written for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,) Aganippe, of Helicon, could I but sip Thy clear flowing water, whose magic inspired Those who drank it of old, I might then write an

That were worthy the theme as I felt my heart By the power of the water agleam on my lip, Vhile my soul overflowed With a passion swift swelling, And the warm words gushed forth too intense for

calm telling.

But why write all this? I am only a mortal, And so as a mortal my verses must write; (For the days have gone by when the sons and the daughters Of Hellas drank deep of Boeotia's famed waters.) And whether my words have the power to excite As they would had I drank of Mount Helicon's spring I still must speak on. We have now reached the Through which we must pase to the time which

The time which I sing! Oh, that long ago time, When the bright spring of freedom, all smiles, On the storm-beaten shore, and with musical Rippled on with its message whose portent di-Men heard with rapt souls! Then they lifted the Filled with water so potent it seemed like rare And they drank and felt Liberty's life-giving Arouse them to passion, They looked on the spring-it had grown to an

That never the might of the tyrant could bridge, Whose waves, ridge upon ridge, Flung themselves on wrong's rocks with impetuous motion; They looked on the sky and they saw a bright

MRS. BETSY Ros Heaven lent it the light Of its stars, silver-bright.

"Hearken, oh, hearken! Oh, hear our prophecy: Naught, paught shall ever darken The ensign of the free! We look up the widening circle of years And the screen from the face of the future is

And there, fold upon fold, Floats the flag that was formed in empyreal spheres. 2 bt 6 And the voices of millions who love and adore it We hear ring exuitant as men bow before it; They tell of its glory. In song and in story.

A shield they have found in time of oppression, A comfort in hours of severe tribulation; l'o fai t hearts it has been a divine inspiration As it burst on their sight and they felt the ingres-

Of strength fill their souls with an ardor, deep, That burned and blazed up in a clear and brilliant Which lightened and brightened the storm beset And the nations looked on

At the deeds that were done Neath the shadowing flag that we welcome to-day. 'Our song it is done! Let its echoes go pealing Up, up the long passage of days yet to be, And let old conditions and customs go reeling Back into oblivion, while the world's free Trend the pathway of progress that leads to the

Of glorious attainment. On, men, let the light Of the standard lead you to the goal you aspire, As Israel was led by the pillar of fire By night, while by day The cloud hovered over to show them the way."

Thus the morning stars sang Till the wide heavens rang,

As sphere echoed sphere and their preans went thrilling. The infinite spaces with melody filling. And men followed the flag-aye, they followed it Down the valley of death, thro' the canyons of

With the spirit of oneness, their freedom was won. COMING NATIONAL REUNION.

Up the sunned hights of triumph, where, flushed

and rife

Arrangements for Comfort and Entertainment of Visiting L.H.W's, and Their

The eighth annual Reunion of the Loyal Home Workers will be held in Buffalo, in connection with the 31st National Encampment, G.A.R., the last week in August. The mornafternoon to a program open to the public, and lic, she discarded her royal attire, believing the evening to a general reception tendered by

Loyal Home Workers from now on should his first inaugural suit was made of wool, to making it a delightful fraternal and edusheared, dyed, woven, and made into garments | cational gathering. To this end they will one and all please give attention to the following announcement. The first is from the General Committee, 31st National Encampment, G. A.R.,

"To the President Loyal Home Workers: George Washington's design of a six-pointed quarters in a private hoarding-house for 60 star to that of a five-pointed one, cutting it | people, in a splendid location, about a mile up out in the presence of the committee with a | Main street. As to the general meeting, the committee will be able, in the course of a few days, to say where it will be. It will be in the heart of the city, at any event .- D. H. Tur-In addition to the above from a member of

the Executive Board, we have the following from Charles Rantial) : "I went to Buffalo, according to instructions, and consider if fortunate for the Loyal Home Workers that I did so. I have secured Tquarters in a boardinghouse for 60 members of the Loyal Home Workers at 908 Main street two blocks above Music Hall, one of the best Walls in the city, where all the largest assemblages and receptions will be held. All street-car lines lead to Main street. All persons coming into the Union or Eric Depot, or Exchange street, can take any street car passing west towards Main street and go about three blocks, then get a transfer right up to

the very doors of our Headquarters. " Now, the price agreed upon is, lodging and breakfast, \$1 per day, and supper, if one wishes, at 25 cents. The rooms are mostly large, and they will have two beds and one cot in each of them, providing for five persons in the larger rooms. There is a very large dining room. I feel that no one will have any reason to complain, for this is the only house in the city that could be secured to accommodate that number, and Mrs. Turner told me I had secured the best rates possibly obtainable.

"Miss Ida McNeal is the manager. The least limit of quarters will be three days. She wishes to be assured that she will have 60 persons. Everything will be done to make it as pleasant as possible. I hope you will write Miss McNeal, and give her what assurances you can that her rooms will all be taken. As regards the hall for our business meetings. It is going to tax Buffalo to its utmost to take may be utilized for closets and storage. care of its visitors and arrange for all its reunions and party conventions. The Citizens Committee may have seemed a little slow in taking action on certain matters of a local nature, but I think it will come out all right

M. Rose Jansen, Chairman of the Council,

the fact that they have secured such desirable Headquarters, also upon the fact that Elsie Mc-Elroy, Editor "Better Half," has been made Assistant Secretary, and is sure that, with M. Dell Adams to aid, an interesting program will be prepared. She writes that Charles Randall has outlined two very nice excursions which the Loyal Home Workers may avail themselves of, thus enjoying a boat ride on

Lake Chantauqua or old Lake Erie. One is from Buffalo to Jamestown and return, traveling a distance by rail and water of 134 miles, all for \$1. Leaving Buffalo at 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning on the Buffalo & Pittsburg Railroad, the lake shore is followed for 55 miles, then south up the hills until from a high plateau may be seen the broad waters of Lake Erie and the coast of Canada, 30 miles away. The ascent of the Chautauqua hills is made until Maryville is reached, at the head of Chautauqua Lake and the Countyseat of Chautauqua County. Here all embark on steamer for a sail on Chantauqua Lake, to Jamestown, a distance of 22 miles.

Chantaugua Lake is one of the highest and most beautiful in the world. It is an Indian name, and signifies "saddle-bags," from the way it has of doubling upon itself. A halt is made at the great Chautauqua Assembly grounds, and fine views had of this and many other points of interest. Those who prefer may stop at the Chautauqua

Buffalo.

There a steamer may be taken down the Ni- mies of Christ made similar charges against agara River, 10 to 12 miles, and across Lake | him. The case was more complicated, too, by 60 miles. This trip can be taken for the to religious matters. specially low price of \$1.50.

There are many ways of reaching Niagara may get a boat going down Niagara River and around Grand Island most any hour. There are several resorts and hotels there. There is a boat running to Crystal Beach, 10 or 12 miles up the lake, on the Canada side; also to Woodlawn Beach, a few miles up the lake, on the American side. Or, if preferred, the trolley | tried cases and ordered punishment administance is 22 miles, and a car leaves every halfhour, ordinarily, though it is probable they will be much more frequent during the Eninform himself fully concerning Niagara Falls, so as to be able to get as much pleasure and world.

Unique Excursion for Amateur Photograph- | Paul to plead, if he had chosen so to do, his

The B. & O. R. R. has arranged a novel excursion for the benefit of Amateur Photographers to Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Hancock, Md., and Cumberland, Md. This excursion will be in charge of an experienced, professional photographer. Special car will be provided with a dark room and chemicals for developing negatives. Baggage compartment for photographic outfits, etc.

Train will leave B. & O. Station 11:45 A. M. July 9th. Tickets valid for return until July 12th. This is a rare opportunity for Amatuer Photographers to get studies from nature at these historic points. Round trip rates to Harper's Ferry, \$1.65;

Hancock, \$1.95; Cumberland, \$3.05. Stop-overs allowed at Harper's Ferry and Hancock. Further information can be had by applying to B. & O. agents. New York Ave. and 15th St., 619 Penna, Ave. and Station New Jersey

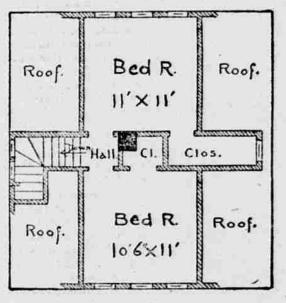
COTTAGE OF VERY LOW COST.

The Slenderest Means Can Build It, Especially if Aided by a Loan Association.



PERSPECTIVE. Kitchen. M LIVING R Cios Not including Hall. Veranda. 6' wide.

FIRST FLOOR.



SECOND FLOOR.

DESCRIPTION.

General dimensions: Width, including bay, 27 feet; depth, including veranda, 27 feet. Hights of stories: First story, 8 feet 6 inches; second story, 8 feet. Exterior materials: Foundations, posts or

gables, dormers and roofs, shingles. Interior finish: Two coat plaster. Soft for suitably laudable purposes. wood flooring, trim, and staircase. Interior wood-work finished with hard oil. Colors: Body, all clapboards, and shingles of bay window, terra cotta; trim, Pompeian red; shingles in gables and sides of dormers

treated with burnt sienna and oil; roof shingles, dark-red; sashes, bronze-green; blinds, terra cotta; veranda floor and ceilings, oiled. Accommodations: The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. Open fireplace in living-room, and cheerful bay window. Front door

glazed. Cost: \$550. The estimate is based on New York prices for materials and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be less.

Feasible modifications: Hights of stories,

general dimensions, materials, and colors may be changed. Living-room may be replanned to form two rooms, the front one enlarged by a bay extending upon the veranda. The spaces marked "roof" on second floor plan Cellar may be placed under part or whole of house. Bay window may be omitted. The side dormer opening into closet in second story may be omitted. The hall in second story may be made wider, and the space occupied by closets replanned for bathroom. congratulates the Loyal Home Workers upon | with partial or full plumbing.

International Lesson Appointed for July 11, 1897.

BY REV. J. S. LEMON, PH.D.

Subject: The Arrest and the Release of Sts. Paul and Silas. Acts. 16:19-34. The data for the narrative of the arrest will be found in Acts, 16: 19-24. The time was A. D. 52; the place Philippi, in Macedonia. The

outline follows. 1. Accusers, 19. Cf. 16. 2. Charge. 1. Real. 2. Pretended.

3. Arresters, 19. 4. Place of trial. 19.

5. Court. 19.

6. Witnesses. 22. 7. Punishment. Beating. 22 8. Prison. 23. 9. Jailor. 23.

of the damsel. 16. She was seemingly owned Assembly grounds or some other landing, and by a partnership as a slave. It may be the take the boat when it returns from Jamestown | company was formed on purpose to make to Maryville, where the cars are taken on re- money from exhibitions of the woman, who turning. It is about two hours' ride from | was, perhaps, shown, with others, in some kind of public entertainment. The second excursion may be taken to Ni- 2. The charge was sedition, 20; 17:6. The

1. The accusers were the masters or owners

seven miles below the Suspension Bridge. | very sensitive about seditious acts. The ene-Ontario, to Toronto, Canada, a distance of about | the fact that the Apostles were innovators as

3. It would seem from the account that the arresters were the owners of the girl, but the Falls from Buffalo. From Buffalo Docks one arrest, it is likely, was not made by them in person, but through proper officers secured by | Someone said "keep chickens free from ver-

quently for court (law) proceedings. 5. Every city had rulers, or magistrates, who

cars may be taken to Niagara Falls. The dis- | tered. Those who inflicted the blows were called lictors. What was done (V. 22) was not by the rulers in person, but by their order. 6. It does not seem there was any formal campment. Let every Loyal Home Worker | trial. The proceeding was itself riotous, and yet we are told it was a trial of persons guilty of disturbing the public peace. There was profit as possible from this great wonder of the general disorder. So Dr. Kendrick wrote: ducted with a hot haste which did not permit | fetings of the Atlantic for ages, so with its privileges as a Roman citizen. We recall the

> trial of Christ. So, too, as to witnesses in His 7. Punishment. Tied in a bent posture, the Apostles were subjected to severe blows (whipping), inflicted by the lictors.

irregularities, utter contempt of law, in the

From all this we take these suggestions: a. Love of money is at times greater than b. Good persons have often been in prisons, abused, etc. c. False evidence (so-called) is possible, and

many persons innocent have been falsely condemued. Recite the ninth commandment. d. Go not with the multitude to do evil. Majority is not always right. V. 22. e. Notice how Jews suffer-a terrible case of

retribution for their treatment (cruelty) of Christ. V. 20. f. Corporeal punishment is now quite extinct penal institutions. g. Despise hypocrisy.

The data for the release is found in verses 25

h. Suffer for Christ's sake.

to 34. The time and place are the same. The condition of the prisoners may be represented: a. Under arrest. regulations. c. Charged falsely.

d. Deprived of clothing. e. Severely whipped, flesh 1. Ad verse. torn, very sore. f. In a dungeon, damp, chilly. g. Ankles fastened, painful. h. No cheer of friends from outside. i. Anxious for outside friends.

a. Happy. b. Singing. c. Light, luminous as minds. d. In prayerful mood. 2. Favorable. e. Believing in God-right to

come in the end. f. Patient. g. Able to do good in prison. The outline follows: 1. The prisoners. 2. The crime (so-called).

3. Fellow-prisoners. 4. Jailor. 5. Before earth. (Paul and Silas prayed. Paul and Silas sang. Prisoners heard. Sudden. Great.

6. Earthquake. Shook prison. Opened doors, cells, etc. Broke manacles. (1. On Paul and Silas. Not run away. run away.

2. On prisoners, Bands off. Not 2. Suicidal intent. Saved. Christianity 7. Results. true. 4. Converted. 3. On jailer. 5. Method of sal-

7. Baptized. 8. Rejoiced. 9. Hospitable. 4. On family of jailer. 31-34. Heard-believed-baptized. We may draw these deductions:

vation.

6. Care of the two

prisoners.

1. Mind can dominate over body. 2. God is and goodness must finally prevail. 3. Can do good even in adverse circumstances -lead men to Christ, even though they, or we, or both be in prison. We have met the following: "And here we have a beautiful illustration of unconscious influence. These men were shut away in a dark, filthy, pestilential cell, Heavy walls divided them from the other parts of the prison. It seemed a very unlikely place to do good, or to exert influence; but they simply opened their hearts and prayed and sang, and their songs rang through the heavy walls and fell on many an ear. There is no place where a Christian example may not do good. Unconscions influence, unpurposed, unplanned, is often the mightiest. A lady sang a song in a tenement house, hoping to reach the heart of a hardened man. He was not moved, but a sick girl lay in an adjoining room, and | turning in at the extremities, and should be the words of the song went through the thin

partition and pointed her to Christ." 4. One has no right to harm self. Must care piers; first story, clapboards, bay window, for health; not commit suicide; have self-love out, excepting the crest, which is pure white. without selfishness; but sacrifice is allowable 5. The evil are yet benefited by the fact there are good people. 6. This was the first persecution of Christians by the heathen.

"Children Teething."

be used for children teething. It soothes the

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always

child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhosa. Twentyfive cents a bottle. A Small Boy's Patriotism. A well-dressed boy, about 14 years old, I to feed less food, and especially less grain, ran up to a police officer in Newark, N. J., the other day and said in an excited manner

flag hung out and covered with various articles of the man's stock as an advertise-"It's contrary to the law," declared the lad, "and if you don't tell him so and make him take them off, I'll get a gang of boys

by an Italian and showed a United States

and tear them down." The storekeeper took the stockings, handkerchiefs and other articles from the flag terms of service was over three years and five after an explanation.

The fac-simile signature of

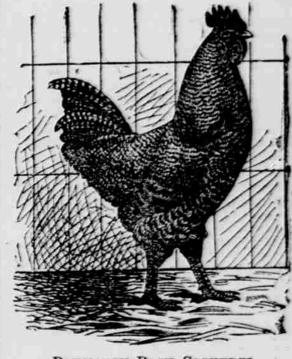
THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL. POULTRY FOR PROFIT

Rearing of Feathered Bipeds for Use and Amusement.

BY GEORGE E. HOWARD. [Communications of merit will receive due attention, and those found available used as soon as pos-sible.]

Let the hen and brood roam the yard and fields near by, and feed three times a day until they are good size, and then twice, but always feed at regular times. Regue larity in feeding saves a great deal of trouble, and chickens soon learn to hunt for their living until the feeding time comes around, instead of hanging about all the time, as they will if fed irregularly. A most important thing in chicken raising is to keep them free from vermin. As soon as hatched, or rather as soon as dry, take out of the nest and put in a basket, with something woolen to keep them warm; but before putting them in, grease each head with kerosene by dipping the finger in oil and rubbing on head and throat until they are dampened, not wet, with oil. In about a week or so look again, and if you see one louse greate them again. This time put a little lard with the oil, so that you can use it rather more liberally than at first. If lice are plenty, dust agara Falls, over the New York Central, then accusers represented the Apostles as disturbers hen and brood liberally with insect powder, down the Niagara River to Lewiston, six or of the public peace. Civil authority is always and keep at it the entire season. Give them plenty to eat and drink if you want them to grow fast. If they get little mites on them, put them in a basket, cover it with an oilcloth of some kind, and hold the basket of chickens over a good tobacco smoke until they are quite drunk. This is the quickest and most effective way I have ever tried. min and you keep off disease," and I think 4. The gateways of eastern cities served as it's about the whole thing in a nut shell. market places for general concourse, and fre- At any rate, that has been my experience in the past.

Plymouth Rocks. It has been demonstrated beyond the least chance of a doubt that the Plymouth Rock is the best all-purpose fowl we have to-day. It has been tested by every known test, and has stood grandly all the opposition hurled against it ever since its origin, until to-day it has more friends and fewer enemies than any other breed. Like the original Plymouth The whole outrage seems to have been con- Rock, which has stood the surgings and buf-



PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKEREL. namesake, it has stood all the untold trials b. On trial without any legal of opposition until now it stands in the foremost rank of fowls. It is an American breed, and every American should be proud of it.

Many new breeds have been started and boomed to the skies as a general-purpose fowl, but the Plymouth Rock still stands the test and holds its place in the lead. You may travel north, south, east and west, and on the farm, in the village, and wherever poultry is found you will find the Plymouth Rock, either in its purity or a commingling j. Midnight, dreary, lonely. of it with other stock, and to-day we find nearly as many Rocks used in the United States as all other breeds combined. In some sections hucksters will hardly buy any other kind, and will pay from one to two cents more per pound for them than for other breeds. And there is a good reason for this. The people generally know a good thing in the Rocks; they are loth to give it up, and will not do so until they are thor-

oughly convinced that there is something better to be had.

Breeds Vermin, Never use eggs as nest-eggs. The vices of egg eating and feather pulling sometimes come from the hens eating broken eggs, and when such a filthy thing as a rotten egg is left in the nest as an inducement, it is an indication of gross mismanagement, for they often burst and scatter their contents over the nests and floors, thus making the conditions most favorable for lice to breed and multiply. If nest-eggs are to be used, let them be of china or porcelain, as they can then be washed and cleaned at any time, and the cost of them is but a trifle. Rotten eggs in nests, to be used as nest-eggs, are sure to 3. Convinced breed lice, and in that case there will be

fewer eggs laid by the hens. The Polish Fowl. The Polish fowl is not considered a practical bird. It is one of the most ornamental varieties of poultry, and is prized very highly for its beauty. They are hardy, good layers, and excellent fowls for table purposes. They are a medium-sized fowl, slightly larger than

carried well forward.

Their backs are per-

feetly straight, broad

at the shoulders and

narrowing at the tail,

which is upright and

well expanded. The

crest of the cock is

composed of narrow

feathers, something

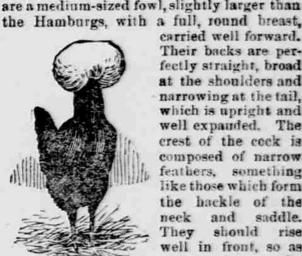
like those which form

the backle of the

neek and saddle.

They should rise

well in front, so as



not to obstruct the sight, and fall over POLISH HEN. to the back and sides in a flowing mass. The crest of the hen is formed of feathers growing unward and large and globular in form and compact in character, with no sign of parting. In color the Black Polish are a deep black through-The combs are small and are shaped like a V, the upper part retreating into the crest, Polish fowls are divided into two classes-Bearded and Unbearded-the former being

the more popular. Soft-Shelled Eggs.

No matter how much bone, lime, or oyster shells may be given the flock, the heps will fail to produce perfect eggs if they are fed too highly until very fat. When an egg is soft-shelled it is a sure indication that the hens are too fat. The same is true when they lay double-yolk eggs. The remedy is allowing only one meal a day for a week or two, keeping the hens in exercise, so as to that he had a case for him. He led the reduce them in flesh and bring them into officer to the front of a drygoods store kept | nermal condition.

Reunion 1st Ohio Cav.

An informal Reunion of 1st Ohio Cav. survivors was held at the home of William Miller, of Co. K, living a few miles south of Columbus. Every one of the 10 men present enlisted early in 1861. Three were wounded in battle, three were prisoners of war, two were injured by being thrown from their horses and two-shad horses shot from under them. Their average months.

of CASTORIA.

is on every wrapper